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EXAMINER

PHAM, TUAN

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/694,989	Applicant(s) WATANABE ET AL.	
	Examiner TUAN A. PHAM	Art Unit 2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 October 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 11-14, 17 and 18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 11-14, and 17-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 05/21/2008 has been considered by Examiner and made of record in the application file.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 10/02/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's remark on page 9, Applicant request that the rejection under 35 U.S.C 112 first paragraph should be withdraw because the original specification filed does support for the newly added limitation was amended on 04/14/2008, such as "said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate **simultaneously** with said communication device" to independent claims 1, 4-5, 7, 11-14, and 17-18.

In response to applicant's arguments as stated above, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's argument. As pointed out by the applicant, paragraph [0049] of the original Specification states "an inquiry signal is transmitted from the communication terminal 2, and a response signal is received to the communication terminal 2 from one or more communication terminals X (= the communication terminals 201,202, 20320N) able to communicate" that can be read on simultaneously transmit and receive between two devices as claimed. It is clearly seen that the paragraph [0049] does not clearly show the communication terminal 2 communicate with communication terminals X is **simultaneously** or **at the same time**, the response

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signal is received to the communication terminal 2 from the communication terminals could be a few second delay or more. The communication between the terminal 2 and terminals X is not communicating at the same time. Therefore, the rejection under 35 U.S.C 112 first paragraph is still maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 4-5, 7, 11-14, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The newly added subject matter of “said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate **simultaneously** with said communication device” to independent claims 1, 4-5, 7, 11-14, and 17-18 are considered new matter because the specification as original filed does not provide support for such limitation. Furthermore, the applicant pointed out that the new limitation was supported in the original specification in paragraph [0049]. However, Examiner could not find the newly added limitation in that section has been pointed out by application. Therefore, claims 1, 4-5, 7, 11-14, and 17-18 are rejected under 112, first paragraph.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. **Claims 1-6, 11-14, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huuskonen (U.S. Pub. No.: 2004/0078372) in view of Aholainen et al. (US Patent No.: 7,102,640, hereinafter, "Aholainen") and further in view of Nyman et al. (US Patent No.: 7,089,298, hereinafter, "Nyman").**

Regarding claim 1, Huuskonen teaches a method and a communication device (see figure 1, WCD 102) having a function which manages identification information (figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404) concerning devices of an other party (see figure 1, remote device 104a-104d), comprising:

a receiver (see figure 1, WCD 102) receiving a plurality of pieces of identification information (figure 4, pieces of identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0032-0048]) concerning the devices of the other party (see figure 1, devices 104a-104d, [0032-0040]); storing the identification information (see identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0043]); and an information processor storing pieces of identification information concerning the devices of the other party in said storage (see figure 4, identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404 [0043, 0051, 0059]), retrieving the identification information from said storage by receiving input of specifying information (person name) out of said pieces of identification information (see figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0096-0100]), and relating a result of that retrieval to said specifying information and outputting them (see figure 5, display the search on the display, [0105]).

It should be noticed that Huuskonen fails to teach said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party, said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device. However, Aholainen teaches said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party (see figures 1A & 2, processor 210, Bluetooth radio 206, it is clearly seen that the device 100 use the Bluetooth communication interface to communicate with devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148), said devices of the other party

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including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device (see figure 1A, it is clearly seen that devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 simultaneously communicate with device 102, col.7, ln.24-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Huuskonen in order to provide the user notice of those Bluetooth device within communication range as suggested by Aholainen at col.2, ln.45-48.

Huuskonen and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party and the identification information for specifying the devices of the other party is related by the specifying information in the identification information and is stored to the storage. However, Nyman teaches a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party (see figure 1E-1H, the communication 100 is included a plurality function such as add new device, delete new device, and change name of device, col.9, ln.29-35) and the identification information for specifying the devices of the other party is related by the specifying information in the identification information and is stored to the storage (see figure 1, wireless device 100 store the device name of Dan, Dan Jones, and Eve, col.8, ln.55-67, col.1, ln.1-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nyman into view of

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Huuskonen and Aholainen in order to communicate in ad hoc network as suggested by Nyman at col.5, ln.5-12.

Regarding claim 2, Huuskonen further teaches said pieces of identification information include human information (figure 4, pieces of identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0032-0048]) and one or plural pieces of proper information (read on e-mail address, [0037]) representative of the devices of the other party (see figure 1, devices 104a-104d), and said specifying information (user name) to which said pieces of identification information are related is said human information (figure 4, pieces of identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0032-0048]).

Regarding claim 3, Huuskonen further teaches an information presenter that relating the result of the retrieval of said information processor to said specifying information and presenting them (see figure 5, [0104-0105], display the user information).

Regarding claim 4, Huuskonen teaches a method and a communication device (see figure 1, WCD 102) having a function which manages identification information (figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404) concerning devices of an other party (see figure 1, remote device 104a), comprising:

transmitter/receiver demanding transmission of identification information to the device of the other party (see figure 2, transceiver for transmit/receive the identification information from remote mobile 104a, [0048]), a receiving (see figure 1, WCD 102)

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receiving a plurality of pieces of identification information (figure 4, pieces of identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0032-0048]) concerning the devices of the other party (see figure 1, devices 104a-104d, [0032-0040]); storing the identification information (see [0043]); and an information processor storing pieces of identification information concerning the devices of the other party in said storage (see figure 4, [0043, 0051, 0059]), retrieving the identification information from said storage by receiving input of specifying information (person name) out of said pieces of identification information (see figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0096-0100]), and relating a result of that retrieval to said specifying information and outputting them (see figure 5, display the search on the display, [0105]).

It should be noticed that Huuskonen fails to teach said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party, said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device. However, Aholainen teaches said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party (see figures 1A & 2, processor 210, Bluetooth radio 206, it is clearly seen that the device 100 use the Bluetooth communication interface to communicate with devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148), said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device (see figure 1A, it is clearly seen that devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 simultaneously communicate with device 102, col.7, ln.24-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Huuskonen in order to provide the user notice of those Bluetooth device within communication range as suggested by Aholainen at col.2, ln.45-48.

Huuskonen and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party and the identification information for specifying the devices of the other party is related by the specifying information in the identification information and is stored to the storage. However, Nyman teaches a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party (see figure 1E-1H, the communication 100 is included a plurality function such as add new device, delete new device, and change name of device, col.9, ln.29-35) and the identification information for specifying the devices of the other party is related by the specifying information in the identification information and is stored to the storage (see figure 1, wireless device 100 store the device name of Dan, Dan Jones, and Eve, col.8, ln.55-67, col.1, ln.1-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nyman into view of Huuskonen and Aholainen in order to communicate in ad hoc network as suggested by Nyman at col.5, ln.5-12.

Regarding claim 6, Huuskonen further teaches a presenter relating the pieces of identification information received from the devices of the other party to the specifying

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information and presenting them (see figure 4, figure 5, the display is displaying the user information such as device type, device name and device address).

Regarding claim 5, Huuskonen teaches a communication device using proper address information which specifies an interface for devices of an other party, comprising:

a transmitter/receiver transmitting and receiving identification information specifying devices of the other party (see figure 2, transceiver for transmit/receive the identification information from remote mobile 104a, [0048]); storage storing the proper address information related to specifying information out of the identification information (see figure 2, figure 4, memory 208 store the e-mail address of a user name, [0032-0048]); and an information processor relating said proper address information to the specifying information out of the identification information received from the devices of the other party and storing said proper address information in the storage (see figure 2, figure 4, memory 208 store the e-mail address of a user name, [0032-0048]).

It should be noticed that Huuskonen fails to teach said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party, said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device. However, Aholainen teaches said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party (see figures 1A & 2, processor 210, Bluetooth radio 206, it is clearly seen that the device 100 use the Bluetooth communication interface to communicate with devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148), said devices of the other party

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including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device (see figure 1A, it is clearly seen that devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 simultaneously communicate with device 102, col.7, ln.24-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Huuskonen in order to provide the user notice of those Bluetooth device within communication range as suggested by Aholainen at col.2, ln.45-48.

Huuskonen and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party and the identification information for specifying the devices of the other party is related by the specifying information in the identification information and is stored to the storage. However, Nyman teaches a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party (see figure 1E-1H, the communication 100 is included a plurality function such as add new device, delete new device, and change name of device, col.9, ln.29-35) and the identification information for specifying the devices of the other party is related by the specifying information in the identification information and is stored to the storage (see figure 1, wireless device 100 store the device name of Dan, Dan Jones, and Eve, col.8, ln.55-67, col.1, ln.1-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nyman into view of

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Huuskonen and Aholainen in order to communicate in ad hoc network as suggested by Nyman at col.5, ln.5-12.

Regarding claim 11, Huuskonen teaches a method and a communication device (see figure 1, WCD 102) having a function which manages identification information (figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404) concerning devices of an other party (see figure 1, remote device 104a-104d), comprising:

a receiver (see figure 1, WCD 102) receiving a plurality of pieces of identification information (figure 4, pieces of identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0032-0048]) concerning the devices of the other party (see figure 1, devices 104a-104d, [0032-0040]); storing the identification information (see identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0043]); and an information processor storing pieces of identification information concerning the devices of the other party in said storage (see figure 4, identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404 [0043, 0051, 0059]), retrieving the identification information from said storage by receiving input of specifying information (person name) out of said pieces of identification information (see figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0096-0100]), and relating a result of that retrieval to said specifying information and outputting them (see figure 5, display the search on the display, [0105]).

It should be noticed that Huuskonen fails to teach said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other

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party, said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device. However, Aholainen teaches said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party (see figures 1A & 2, processor 210, Bluetooth radio 206, it is clearly seen that the device 100 use the Bluetooth communication interface to communicate with devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148), said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device (see figure 1A, it is clearly seen that devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 simultaneously communicate with device 102, col.7, ln.24-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Huuskonen in order to provide the user notice of those Bluetooth device within communication range as suggested by Aholainen at col.2, ln.45-48.

Huuskonen and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party and relating the identification information for specifying the communication interface of the communication interface of the devices of the other party by specifying information in the identification information. However, Nyman teaches a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party (see figure 1E-1H, the communication 100 is included a plurality function such as add new device, delete new device, and change name of device, col.9, ln.29-35) and relating the identification information for

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specifying the communication interface of the communication interface of the devices of the other party by specifying information in the identification information (see figure 1, wireless device 100 store the device name of Dan, Dan Jones, and Eve, col.8, ln.55-67, col.1, ln.1-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nyman into view of Huuskonen and Aholainen in order to communicate in ad hoc network as suggested by Nyman at col.5, ln.5-12.

Regarding claim 12, Huuskonen teaches a method and a communication device (see figure 1, WCD 102) having a function which manages identification information (figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404) concerning devices of an other party (see figure 1, remote device 104a), comprising:

transmitter/receiver demanding transmission of identification information to the device of the other party (see figure 2, transceiver for transmit/receive the identification information from remote mobile 104a, [0048]), a receiving (see figure 1, WCD 102) receiving a plurality of pieces of identification information (figure 4, pieces of identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0032-0048]) concerning the devices of the other party (see figure 1, devices 104a-104d, [0032-0040]); storing the identification information (see [0043]); and an information processor storing pieces of identification information concerning the devices of the other party in said storage (see figure 4, [0043, 0051, 0059]), retrieving the identification information from said storage by receiving input of specifying

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information (person name) out of said pieces of identification information (see figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0096-0100]), and relating a result of that retrieval to said specifying information and outputting them (see figure 5, display the search on the display, [0105]).

It should be noticed that Huuskonen fails to teach said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party, said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device. However, Aholainen teaches said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party (see figures 1A & 2, processor 210, Bluetooth radio 206, it is clearly seen that the device 100 use the Bluetooth communication interface to communicate with devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148), said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device (see figure 1A, it is clearly seen that devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 simultaneously communicate with device 102, col.7, ln.24-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Huuskonen in order to provide the user notice of those Bluetooth device within communication range as suggested by Aholainen at col.2, ln.45-48.

Huuskonen and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party and relating the identification information for specifying the

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communication interface of the communication interface of the devices of the other party by specifying information in the identification information. However, Nyman teaches a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party (see figure 1E-1H, the communication 100 is included a plurality function such as add new device, delete new device, and change name of device, col.9, ln.29-35) and relating the identification information for specifying the communication interface of the communication interface of the devices of the other party by specifying information in the identification information (see figure 1, wireless device 100 store the device name of Dan, Dan Jones, and Eve, col.8, ln.55-67, col.1, ln.1-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nyman into view of Huuskonen and Aholainen in order to communicate in ad hoc network as suggested by Nyman at col.5, ln.5-12.

Regarding claim 13. Huuskonen teaches a method and a communication device (see figure 1, WCD 102) having a function which manages identification information (figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404) concerning devices of an other party (see figure 1, remote device 104a-104d), comprising:

a receiver (see figure 1, WCD 102) receiving a plurality of pieces of identification information (figure 4, pieces of identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0032-0048]) concerning the devices

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of the other party (see figure 1, devices 104a-104d, [0032-0040]); storing the identification information (see identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0043]); and an information processor storing pieces of identification information concerning the devices of the other party in said storage (see figure 4, identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404 [0043, 0051, 0059]), retrieving the identification information from said storage by receiving input of specifying information (person name) out of said pieces of identification information (see figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0096-0100]), and relating a result of that retrieval to said specifying information and outputting them (see figure 5, display the search on the display, [0105]).

It should be noticed that Huuskonen fails to teach said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party, said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device. However, Aholainen teaches said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party (see figures 1A & 2, processor 210, Bluetooth radio 206, it is clearly seen that the device 100 use the Bluetooth communication interface to communicate with devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148), said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device (see figure 1A, it is clearly seen that devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 simultaneously communicate with device 102, col.7, ln.24-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Huuskonen in order to provide the user notice of those Bluetooth device within communication range as suggested by Aholainen at col.2, ln.45-48.

Huuskonen and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party and relating the identification information for specifying the communication interface of the communication interface of the devices of the other party by specifying information in the identification information. However, Nyman teaches a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party (see figure 1E-1H, the communication 100 is included a plurality function such as add new device, delete new device, and change name of device, col.9, ln.29-35) and relating the identification information for specifying the communication interface of the communication interface of the devices of the other party by specifying information in the identification information (see figure 1, wireless device 100 store the device name of Dan, Dan Jones, and Eve, col.8, ln.55-67, col.1, ln.1-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nyman into view of Huuskonen and Aholainen in order to communicate in ad hoc network as suggested by Nyman at col.5, ln.5-12.

Regarding claim 14, Huuskonen teaches a method and a communication device (see figure 1, WCD 102) having a function which manages identification information (figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404) concerning devices of an other party (see figure 1, remote device 104a), comprising:

transmitter/receiver demanding transmission of identification information to the device of the other party (see figure 2, transceiver for transmit/receive the identification information from remote mobile 104a, [0048]), a receiving (see figure 1, WCD 102) receiving a plurality of pieces of identification information (figure 4, pieces of identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0032-0048]) concerning the devices of the other party (see figure 1, devices 104a-104d, [0032-0040]); storing the identification information (see [0043]); and an information processor storing pieces of identification information concerning the devices of the other party in said storage (see figure 4, [0043, 0051, 0059]), retrieving the identification information from said storage by receiving input of specifying information (person name) out of said pieces of identification information (see figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0096-0100]), and relating a result of that retrieval to said specifying information and outputting them (see figure 5, display the search on the display, [0105]).

It should be noticed that Huuskonen fails to teach said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party, said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device. However, Aholainen teaches said

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identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party (see figures 1A & 2, processor 210, Bluetooth radio 206, it is clearly seen that the device 100 use the Bluetooth communication interface to communicate with devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148), said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device (see figure 1A, it is clearly seen that devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 simultaneously communicate with device 102, col.7, ln.24-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Huuskonen in order to provide the user notice of those Bluetooth device within communication range as suggested by Aholainen at col.2, ln.45-48.

Huuskonen and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party and relating the identification information for specifying the communication interface of the communication interface of the devices of the other party by specifying information in the identification information. However, Nyman teaches a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party (see figure 1E-1H, the communication 100 is included a plurality function such as add new device, delete new device, and change name of device, col.9, ln.29-35) and relating the identification information for specifying the communication interface of the communication interface of the devices of the other party by specifying information in the identification information (see figure 1,

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wireless device 100 store the device name of Dan, Dan Jones, and Eve, col.8, ln.55-67, col.1, ln.1-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nyman into view of Huuskonen and Aholainen in order to communicate in ad hoc network as suggested by Nyman at col.5, ln.5-12.

Regarding claim 17, Huuskonen teaches a communication device managing identification information concerning devices of an other party (figure 1, figure 4, identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404), comprising: a receiver (see figure 1, WCD 102) receiving a plurality of pieces of identification information concerning the devices of the other party (figure 4, pieces of identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0032-0048]), the plurality of pieces of identification information including name information of device assigned by a user ([0033]); storage storing the pieces of identification information ([0043]); and an information processor storing the pieces of identification information concerning the devices of the other party in said storage (see figure 4, [0043, 0051, 0059]), retrieving the identification information from said storage by receiving input of specifying information (user name) out of said pieces of identification information (see figure 4, user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0096-0100]), and relating a result of that retrieval to said specifying information and outputting them (see figure 5, display the search on the display, [0105]).

It should be noticed that Huuskonen fails to teach said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party, said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device. However, Aholainen teaches said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party (see figures 1A & 2, processor 210, Bluetooth radio 206, it is clearly seen that the device 100 use the Bluetooth communication interface to communicate with devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148), said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device (see figure 1A, it is clearly seen that devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 simultaneously communicate with device 102, col.7, ln.24-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Huuskonen in order to provide the user notice of those Bluetooth device within communication range as suggested by Aholainen at col.2, ln.45-48.

Huuskonen and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party and the identification information for specifying the devices of the other party is related by the specifying information in the identification information and is stored to the storage. However, Nyman teaches a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party (see figure 1E-1H, the communication 100 is included a plurality function such as

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add new device, delete new device, and change name of device, col.9, ln.29-35) and the identification information for specifying the devices of the other party is related by the specifying information in the identification information and is stored to the storage (see figure 1, wireless device 100 store the device name of Dan, Dan Jones, and Eve, col.8, ln.55-67, col.1, ln.1-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nyman into view of Huuskonen and Aholainen in order to communicate in ad hoc network as suggested by Nyman at col.5, ln.5-12.

Regarding claim 18, Huuskonen teaches a communication device managing identification information concerning devices of the other party (figure 1, figure 4, identification information is included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404), comprising: storage storing identification information of the devices of the other party and a corresponding device name of the devices of the other party (see figure 1, figure 2, figure 4, memory 208 store included user name 410, device name 406, device type 406, device ID 404, [0032-0048]), the device name information being assigned by a user (see [0033]); and an information processor retrieving the identification information from said storage responding to specifying information that specifies a part of said identification information (see figure 2, figure 4, processor 206, [0096-100]), and using the retrieved identification information for operational processing ([0096-0100]).

It should be noticed that Huuskonen fails to teach said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party, said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device. However, Aholainen teaches said identification information including information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party (see figures 1A & 2, processor 210, Bluetooth radio 206, it is clearly seen that the device 100 use the Bluetooth communication interface to communicate with devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148), said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device (see figure 1A, it is clearly seen that devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 simultaneously communicate with device 102, col.7, ln.24-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Huuskonen in order to provide the user notice of those Bluetooth device within communication range as suggested by Aholainen at col.2, ln.45-48.

Huuskonen and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party and the identification information for specifying the devices of the other party is related by the specifying information in the identification information and is stored to the storage. However, Nyman teaches a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party (see figure 1E-1H, the communication 100 is included a plurality function such as

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add new device, delete new device, and change name of device, col.9, ln.29-35) and the identification information for specifying the devices of the other party is related by the specifying information in the identification information and is stored to the storage (see figure 1, wireless device 100 store the device name of Dan, Dan Jones, and Eve, col.8, ln.55-67, col.1, ln.1-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nyman into view of Huuskonen and Aholainen in order to communicate in ad hoc network as suggested by Nyman at col.5, ln.5-12.

6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hama et al. (U.S. Pub. No.: 2002/0039915, hereinafter, "Hama") in view of Aholainen et al. (US Patent No.: 7,102,640, hereinafter, "Aholainen" Nyman et al. (US Patent No.: 7,089,298, hereinafter, "Nyman").

Regarding claim 7, Hama teaches a communication device using proper address (read on telephone number or email address) information which specifies an interface of devices of the other party (see figure 5, Abott Emily mobile phone with wireless interface), comprising:

a data base part that relates (see figure 2, ROM 20a) the proper address information of the device of the other party to specifying information in the proper address information and stores it (see figure 5, store the telephone number and email address of user device name, [0062-0069]); an information presenting part that outputs

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the proper address information stored in said data base part (see figure 5, the display is displaying the telephone number, [0062-0069]); a selection input part that selects optional proper address information from a plurality of pieces of proper address information presented in said information presenting part (see figure 5, figure 6, [0062-0069]); and an information processing part that retrieves said data base part by using a result of selection of the selection input part as a key (see figure 5, figure 6, highlight the telephone number, [0062-0069]); and starts a connection with a particular device of the other party by using the proper address information which is result of that retrieval (see figure 5, figure 6, [0062-0069]).

It should be noticed that Hama fails to teach information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party, the devices of the other party having a communication standard corresponding to the communication device, said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device. However, Aholainen teaches information to specify a communication interface for the devices of the other party, the devices of the other party having a communication standard corresponding to the communication device (see figures 1A & 2, processor 210, Bluetooth radio 206, it is clearly seen that the device 100 use the Bluetooth communication interface to communicate with devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 by Bluetooth), said devices of the other party including a device able to communicate simultaneously with said communication device (see figure 1A, it is clearly seen that devices 140, 142, 144, 146, 148 simultaneously communicate with device 102, col.7, ln.24-64).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Aholainen into view of Hama in order to provide the user notice of those Bluetooth device within communication range as suggested by Aholainen at col.2, ln.45-48.

Hama and Aholainen, in combination, fails to teach a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party. However, Nyman teaches a plurality of communication functions corresponding to communication functions for devices belonging to another party (see figure 1E-1H, the communication 100 is included a plurality function such as add new device, delete new device, and change name of device, col.9, ln.29-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nyman into view of Hama and Aholainen in order to communicate in ad hoc network as suggested by Nyman at col.5, ln.5-12.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan A. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-8097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Anderson can be reached on (571) 272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have question on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/TUAN A PHAM/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2618